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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region. No. 51-40

(NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: Some counties have set aside a Farm Plan Week to get this work done.)

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FARM PLAN GIVES INFORMATION ON '40 AAA PROGRAM

Full use of the individual AAA Farm Plan in planning their 1940 farming operations will assist county farmers in obtaining greater benefits from the AAA Farm Program, according to County Agent _____(or Chairman of the County AAA Committee).

In filling out his Farm Plan sheet, each farmer is offered the assistance of his local AAA committee. Farmer and committeeman discuss what soil-building practices are most needed on the farm, and how the farmer can use the maximum assistance available to the best advantage. Taking into account farm allotments, rates of payments, and other factors, the farmer can plan his operation in such a way as to bring greatest benefits under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Through this personal contact with the committeeman, the farmer is better able to become acquainted with all provisions of the 1940 program, said _____. State handbooks, containing full details of the 1940 program, also are available to each farm operator.

Any farm operator who has not had an opportunity to work out his AAA Farm Plan, may obtain this assistance by contacting his county agent or a member of his county or community AAA committee.

# # #

358-40
March 11, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate No. 52-40

WOOL PRICES HIGHER,
CARE IN SHEARING IS
URGED BY _____

Wool prices at local farm markets are around 6 to 8 cents a pound higher than a year ago according to _____ of the _____
(Name) (State)
State Extension Service. _____ points out, however, that prices for
(Name)
the new clip will depend upon both the market situation and the care _____
(State)
farmers use in shearing and handling their new wool.

Extension marketing specialists recommend that farmers use special care to see that sheep are shorn only when their fleeces are absolutely dry, and that they have the right kind of a place for the shearing operation. Experience has proved that a smooth dry board floor is the best place to shear sheep, and that sheep should never be shorn on the ground.

To turn out fleeces that will bring top prices -- quality for quality -- _____ says to clip all the dirty or heavy locks before the fleeces
(Name)
are shorn. If these tags are packed apart from the fleeces most buyers will pay more for a clip than where the tags are tied in with the fleeces. After a sheep has been tagged of these locks, the fleece is removed in an unbroken condition so that it can be neatly rolled into an attractive bundle.

There is a certain "knack" to rolling fleeces. The Agricultural Marketing Service reports that wool buyers want fleeces rolled with the flesh side out. The flesh side presents a bright and attractive appearance and enables the buyer better to judge the quality of the wool than does the weather side. To roll a fleece this way, spread it on a smooth clean surface with the flesh

side down. Next, fold in the sides and ends. And then roll from the tail to the neck to make a firm but not tightly rolled bundle. Fleeces that are rolled too tightly don't show the springiness or loftiness buyers want to see in the fleeces they accept.

In _____ most farmers do tie each fleece separately--that's
(State)
the way they should tie them. And they should tie them with a smooth paper twine -- never with sisal, hemp, or rough jute. These fiber twines shed into the fleeces and cause buyers to pay lower prices for the wool. An $8\frac{1}{2}$-foot length of paper twine will go around the rolled fleece once each way. This is enough as too much twine may bring down the price at which the farmer can sell his wool.

Another thing that may affect the price at which wools sell is the way the farmer brands his sheep. The best branding is done with an approved branding fluid, using just enough of it to make a clear mark. Some farmers, although not many of them, still use tar, or tar products, or common house paint to brand sheep. These products don't scour out of the wool and buyers pay less for fleeces that show the use of such branding materials.

# # #

March 11, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States No. 53-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

About 90 percent of the United States' annual corn crop of two and a half billion bushels is used for animal feed.

****

United States farm imports during the crop year 1938-39 were equivalent to the produce of only 7,564,000 acres, while farm exports represented produce from approximately 28,375,000 acres.

****

Farm income available for living in the United States during the year 1939 was nearly three times that available 7 years before.

****

It is estimated that in 1939 nearly 1,700,000 farm homes in the United States received electric current from central stations.

****

The gross annual income on about 30 percent of the farms in the United States was less than $600 in 1929.

****

362-40

March 11, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

No. 54-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

'40 WINTER WHEAT
LOSS ADJUSTMENT
WILL BEGIN SOON

Adjustment of losses on the winter wheat crop reported by _____ County farmers who insured their 1940 harvest under the Federal crop-insurance program will soon begin, according to _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee.

The procedure for obtaining a crop-loss adjustment is fairly simple, _____ said. If a farmer believes that his insured wheat crop has been damaged to the extent that he will be entitled to an indemnity, he should request an inspection of the crop.

If the inspection shows the crop to be a total, or "substantially total," loss, the farmer may immediately file a claim for an indemnity and obtain permission to put the insured acreage to other use. In the case of a total loss the grower may claim indemnity for the full insured amount. In the case of a loss which makes it useless to keep the acreage in wheat, the loss will be appraised, taking into account the potential production of the damaged crop. When losses are not severe enough to justify using the land for other purposes, final adjustment will be made at the time the crop is threshed and the actual yield is determined. _____ also pointed out

that where a part of the crop acreage is destroyed or severely damaged, growers may obtain an appraisal of the damaged portion in order to put such acreage to other use.

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has announced that wherever possible it will endeavor to follow the wishes of the grower as to the form of payment, either in wheat or the cash equivalent, but has the option of paying in either where it is not feasible to comply with the grower's request.

An important improvement in the method of settling losses is the option for "deferred settlement." If a grower wishes to postpone payment of the indemnity -- as he might in time of a rising market -- he may ask for a deferred settlement with the privilege of requesting payment to be made on notice at any time within 90 days. In such cases, the cash equivalent of the indemnity will be computed on the basis of the price in effect on the day the notice is received by the Corporation at its branch office.

# # #

March 12, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN COTTON STATES. No. 55-40

RELEASE: March 20, a. m. papers.

Release will be made from Washington, D. C., only to trade papers and farm magazines for use on or after March 20.

AUGUST DEAD LINE SET
ON REQUESTS FOR FREE
CLASSING 1940 COTTON

Applications for the free cotton classing and market news services for organized improvement groups during the 1940-41 season can be filed any time after cotton is planted, but not later than August ___ (EDITOR: Note dates in 3d and 4th paragraphs), according to _____ of the _____ State Extension
(Name) (State)
Service. Last year improvement groups in this area were given until September 1 to apply for the services.

The U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service, which handles the free classing and market information, reports that the earlier closing date is necessary to assure sampling and classification of early ginned cotton. Last season, groups could file formal requests as late as September 1, but many applications were filed too late to allow for delivery of record forms and other supplies before the first cotton was ginned. These groups did not obtain classification of their early cotton.

Mr. _____ points out that applications may be made by any
(Name)
organized improvement group as soon as its members have planted their cotton. The request, however, must be filed with the Agricultural Marketing Service not later than August 1 for groups in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the counties of Texas lying entirely, or for the most part, east of the 100th Meridian.

375-40 (More)

To allow for later planting in other areas, the final date for filing is August 15 for groups in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and all counties in Texas lying entirely or for the most part west of the 100th Meridian.

Instructions for making application and forms for applying can be obtained by addressing any office of the Agricultural Marketing Service as follows: Box 4027, Atlanta, Ga.; Box 363, Memphis, Tenn.; Box 1369, Dallas, Tex.; Box 1140, Austin, Tex.; Room 509 U. S. Court House Building, El Paso, Tex.; or Room 210, Progressive Building, Bakersfield, Calif.

# # #

March 13, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska.

No. 56-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

SPRING WHEAT CROP
INSURED BY _____ (Number)
_____ (State) FARMERS

With the sign-up for "all risk" crop insurance on the 1940 spring wheat crop completed, _____ (Number) growers in _____ (State) have filed paid-up applications, an increase of ____ percent over the 1939 spring wheat sign-up, according to _____ (Name), Chairman of the State AAA committee.

A preliminary tabulation of 1940 crop insurance by the State committee shows that _____ (State) growers have guaranteed themselves at least _____ (Number) bushels of wheat from their 1940 harvest on _____ (Number) acres of land, despite unavoidable losses that may occur. To obtain the protection of "all risk" insurance, State growers have paid premiums amounting to _____ (Number) bushels of wheat into the insurance reserve maintained by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. _____ (Number) percent of the growers took advantage of the opportunity to pay the premiums with advances against AAA payments, _____ (Name) reported.

# # #

Note to Editor:

It is suggested that some comment by the State chairman be added on reasons for increased participation, such as better understanding of the plan by farmers, "streamlining" the program, the demonstration made in 1939, and the ease with which farmers paid the premium under ACP advances. It is suggested also that a release similar to this could be prepared on a county basis.

March 18, 1940.

414-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region No. 57-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

Note to Editor: County AAA Office will have the data necessary for filling in the blanks of this release.

(Number) FARMERS
SIGN FARM PLANS
FOR AAA PROGRAM

More than _____ farmers of _____ County have already indicated they expect to participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program, reports _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee. The signers represent _____ percent of the farmers in the county.
(Number) (Name)

Farmers have until May 1 to express their intentions of participating in the 1940 program by filling out and signing a Farm Plan for their farms.

Complete participation in the program will make it possible for a farmer to earn:

1. A payment of 19 cents a bushel on the normal yield of his wheat allotment. This is divided into a conservation payment of 9 cents a bushel and a parity payment of 10 cents a bushel.

2. Approximately $1.10 an acre on the acreage available for general crops, which includes such crops as oats, rye, and barley.

3. Special payments for carrying out soil-building practices such as seeding legumes and grasses, seeding cover crops, protected summer-fallow, and applying fertilizers.

4. Wheat loans as authorized by the AAA.

415-40

5. Eligibility for full advantages of the Federal Crop Insurance Program.

6. Special grants for carrying out range conservation payments such as reseeding the range, constructing stock water reservoirs, and contour farming.

_____ urges farmers who expect to participate in the 1940 program to complete and sign Farm Plans soon, since no conservation payments or wheat parity payments will be made on any farm for which a Farm Plan is not completed by May 1. Every farmer intending to participate in the 1940 program should see his local AAA committeeman at once, if he has not already done so.

Last year, _____ farmers, operating _____
(Number) (Number)
percent of the cropland in _____ County, participated in the 1939 program. Indications are that the 1940 sign-up in the county will (exceed, be about the same as, be less than) that of a year ago.

Note: Material on the method of conducting the sign-up, or on percentage of sign-up by townships may be inserted in this story.

# # #

March 18, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 58-40

OUTDOOR DEVICE FOR LIVESTOCK
KNOCKS FLIES LOOSE; TRAPS THEM

A large outdoor flytrap, designed by the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, promises to give livestock relief from horn flies, the tiny black pests that make life miserable for farm animals several months of the year.

When the flies are at their worst, animals often strike out through underbrush on a dead run, apparently in the hope that they can outrun the flies, which the brush knocks loose.

The new trap, says _____, _____ entomologist, does what underbrush can't do. It not only knocks loose the flies, but it traps them, Later the flies can be destroyed. The animals pass through a large box that is something like a carnival "crazy house." Inside a narrow passageway are canvas flaps hanging down from the ceiling that brush the flies off the backs and sides. Weighted canvas flaps flick about the legs and underside of the animal where the ceiling flaps do not reach.

The framework of the trap is 7 feet wide, 6 feet high, and 10 feet long. The passageway through which the animals travel is 33 inches wide. The flytraps are at each side of the passageway, protected by heavy, large-mesh fencing. There are three traps on each side, so built to take advantage of the flies' habits of flying to the side when they are disturbed. The top of the frame is covered with lumber or some opaque material to keep the flies from escaping upward. W. G. Bruce, who developed the trap, says it can be built by any person handy with tools. Scrap lumber may be used for the frame and roof.

(More)

The trap should be placed where cattle will be forced to use it frequently, says _____. A lane where the cattle must pass through to water, an entrance to the dairy barn, or a fence built around the watering place with the trap as the only opening are ideal locations.

_____ suggests that the trap be set up several weeks ahead of the fly season so that livestock will become familiar with it before flies become annoying. The cattle should be allowed to pass through the framework for a week before any of the curtains or strips are installed. These are added piece by piece at 2- or 3-day intervals until all are in place.

In trying out experimental traps, there has been no difficulty in familiarizing livestock with the trap in this manner. Even wild range cattle will use it. Furthermore, once the flies become annoying, livestock soon learn to make for the trap.

A complete list of the materials needed in constructing the trap and an illustration of the completed trap may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # #

March 18, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States No. 59-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

Exports of farm products to countries with which the United States has trade agreements increased 50 percent between 1935 and 1938, while farm exports to other countries declined slightly.

* * * *

Erosion and leaching are responsible for 40 percent of the annual loss of organic or humus matter on the country's harvested acres, while crops remove only 26 percent.

* * * *

In 1938 crops on land receiving water from Federal irrigation enterprises totaled less than 1 percent of the harvested crop acreage in the United States.

* * * *

Farm bankruptcies in the United States declined 70 percent from 1933 to 1938.

* * * *

In the 10 principal cotton-producing States, the 1935 census showed that on a total of 2,714,000 farms, there were 758,000 without dairy cows, 973,000 without hogs, and 340,000 without chickens.

# # #

March 18, 1940.
417-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Oklahoma, Mississippi, Alabama,
South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

No. 60-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA ANNOUNCES
PAYMENT RATES
IN '40 PROGRAM

With the recent announcement of parity payment rates, _____ County farmers can now estimate the total amount they can earn through full participation in the 1940 AAA Farm Program, according to County Agent _____ _____(or chairman of county AAA committee).

Parity payments, based on the normal yields on allotted acreages, will be made at the rate of 1.55 cents per pound on cotton, and 10 cents per bushel on wheat. No parity payments will be made on tobacco this year, since the price of the 1939 crop averaged above 75 percent of parity.

In addition to parity payments, cooperating farmers will receive conservation payments based on the normal yield of their acreage allotments. Conservation rates for 1940 are 1.6 cents per pound on cotton, 9 cents per bushel on wheat, 1 cent per pound on flue-cured and burley tobacco, 1.2 cents per pound on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, 12.5 cents per pound on peanuts, 3 cents per bushel on potatoes, and $1.50 per acre on commercial vegetables.

Farmers may also earn special payments for carrying out approved soil-building practices up to the maximum assistance available to the farm. The method of computing the maximum soil-building assistance is explained in the State AAA Handbook, a copy of which is available to every farmer.

Each farmer can estimate the maximum amount he can earn under the AAA program in 1940 from his individual Farm Plan sheet, which he may work out with the assistance of his local AAA committee.

# # #

March 19, 1940.

430-30

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

Release: Immediate. No. 61-40

SAFE WOOL STORAGE
NOT DIFFICULT WITH
MODERATE FARM CARE

Wool can be held for a considerable time without serious loss or damage, says _____ of the _____ State Extension Service. But
(Name) (State)
_____ says safe wool storage depends upon having it fully pro-
(Name)
tected against moisture, dirt, and moths, and in some cases against rats and mice.

Wool that is moist or damp deteriorates rapidly, so every building where wool is stored needs to be proof against rain and other moisture. Even the floors need to be dry. Some floors gather moisture or permit ground water to seep in after heavy rains or snowfall. To avoid floor moisture, a good plan is to pile the wool on a platform not less than 6 inches above the floor, and under which the air can circulate. But if wool does become wet or damp, it must be dried promptly.

On the matter of keeping stored fleeces clean, _____ points
(Name)
out that almost any kind of foreign material clings to wool. This injures the appearance and market value of the fleeces. The best way to keep wool clean, even in a clean storage house, is to store it in bags. The bags keep the fleeces tight and compact and protect them against dirt and other foreign matter. If the fleeces aren't in bags, they can be covered with tarpaulins, but storing in bags is better.

Storing fleeces in a cool place is recommended, not a place that has been chilled, but merely where the temperatures aren't high. Many buildings are too hot for wool, especially near the roof. The heat seems to take out

the natural oils and natural moisture in wool, and causes considerable loss in weight. Because of this shrinkage the farmer has fewer pounds to sell. In storing fleeces, it's a good plan to sort out all of the burry, seedy, chaffy, and black fleeces and what are known as "dead fleeces." The cots and tags should be included with these, and all of them stored apart from the better fleeces. Otherwise they may attract rats and mice, which can damage even the better wool.

_____ also gives a word of precaution against moth damage
(Name)
to stored fleeces. He says wool moths can cause plenty of damage unless steps are taken to guard against them. Storing in a bright, light room helps to discourage moths, because they work best in the dark. A good preventive to use in the fleeces is napthalene flakes or paradichlorobenzene crystals. In using these, sprinkle the flakes or crystals over the piled wool in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per 100 cubic feet, then cover the wool with tight sheets or tarpaulins to hold in the chemical fumes. Examine the wool every 2 or 3 months. If moths or moth damage appears repeat the treatment.

Some farmers and sheepmen are unnecessarily concerned about the color setting in stored wools. This color, consisting of a yellow tint which is the yolk or natural oil in the fleece, doesn't affect the quality or market value of the wool and need not cause concern, provided the fleeces have been stored in a dry, clean place, and in a place where they are protected against moisture, foreign material, moth damage, and possible damage by rats and mice.

# # #

March 21, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Cotton States. No. 62-40

RELEASE: Immediate

URGE COTTON GROUPS
MAKE EARLY REQUEST
FOR FREE CLASSING

Cotton growers belonging to cotton-improvement groups which plan to use the free classing and market news services of the Agricultural Marketing Service for their 1940 crops are advised by _____ (Name) of the _____ (State) Extension Service to file their applications as soon after their cotton is planted as may be possible.

"Applications for the free classing and market news service," _____ (Name) said, "will be considered in the order in which they are received after allowance has been made for the different planting dates over the Cotton Belt." Last year the Service approved applications of 918 improvement groups, and the number of applications filed this year may again run over the 900 mark.

Another advantage of applying early is that applications can be acted upon in plenty of time for approved groups to receive their shipping tags and other supplies. Last season some of the groups whose applications were late did not receive their supplies until after their first cotton had been picked and ginned. This meant they were unable to have samples from their early ginnings classed.

Instructions for making application and forms for applying can be obtained by addressing any office of the Agricultural Marketing Service as follows: Box 4027, Atlanta, Ga.; Box 363, Memphis, Tenn.; Box 1369, Dallas, Tex.; Box 1140, Austin, Tex.; Room 509, U. S. Court House Building, El Paso, Tex.; or 210 Progressive Building, Bakersfield, Calif.

# # #

March 23, 1940.
444-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In cotton counties of Arizona. No. 63-40

AAA PROVIDES AID
TO CONTROL BOLL
WORM IN _____
(County)

Cooperating with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in an endeavor to eradicate pink boll worm infestation, the AAA has included a provision in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program in Arizona whereby cotton growers are required to destroy volunteer cotton not later than May 10, 1940, announces _____ Chairman (or Member) of the _____ County AAA Committee.

Local representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine will report to the county committee any cases of noncompliance, and the growers on such farms will be ineligible for any 1940 conservation payments.

"A similar provision was contained in last year's conservation program in several counties and met with widespread approval," _____ said. "As a result it has now been extended to include all counties in the State."

It has been found, _____ pointed out, that stub cotton, which fruits earlier than planted cotton, and as a result provides food earlier, affords ideal facilities for building up the pink boll worm population.

In order to meet the problem, farmers are urged to destroy the stub cotton before the planted crop begins fruiting. This method of control, _____ _____ said, has proved to be a very effective means of suppressing existing infestations and preventing spread.

# # #

March 23, 1940.

445-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 64-40

SHRUBS AND TREES MEET
NEEDS OF FARM GARDENERS

Differences in working hours and in space available mark sharp contrast in what is likely to be most practical in beautifying homes in towns and in the country. In town, space may be limited, but long summer evenings allow time for attention to the annual and perennial plants that offer most flowers from the least space. On the farm, rush seasons in the fields mean long hours and little leisure at the very time flower gardens may be most in need of weeding, cultivating, and watering. But grounds around the farm home are usually ample for more of the ornamental trees and shrubs than those of the town dweller.

These two sharp differences are worth considering, says _____, extension horticulturist at _____, when the farm family considers plantings to improve the home grounds. Planting a few shrubs this season and adding a few more from time to time will soon make the home more attractive, and will conserve time in busy seasons. Shrubs and trees may need good care and watering for two or three seasons, but after that, if they are well selected, good woody plants, will practically take care of themselves, and what work is needed can be done at odd times and when farm work is slack.

Beautiful groupings of trees and shrubs need not be expensive. Many of the plants native to _____ such as _____, _____, and _____, are considered choice and are planted widely in other regions, where they are not likely to do as well as at home. Other plants not native may be grown from slips or cuttings from plants already introduced.

(More)

To families considering spring planting of shrubs, _____ suggests sending for the new Farmers' Bulletin 1826, Care of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, offered free by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Furman Lloyd Mulford, who retired recently from the Bureau of Plant Industry, has summarized a lifetime of experience with woody plants and offers practical advice that will answer most questions about tree and shrub plantings. Mr. Mulford also advocates the use of native plants in farm plantings as more likely to be successful and able to grow vigorously without demanding too much time and attention.

# # #

March 23, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Illinois, Indiana, Missouri,
Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina,
Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia.

No. 65-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA RECOMMENDS UNDERPLANTING OF BURLEY ALLOTMENTS

Voluntary underplanting of burley allotments by at least 10 percent is being recommended to farmers as a means of bringing production more closely in line with consumption and of maintaining the favorable prices and income which have prevailed under the AAA program. This is the recommendation of J. B. Hutson, Assistant Administrator of the AAA Farm Program, in a recent report on the current tobacco situation, just received by _____, Chairman (or Administrative Officer) of the State AAA Committee.

The report shows that the 1940 burley acreage allotments issued last fall were based on preliminary estimates which were at least 36 million pounds below the actual harvest. If the full size of the crop had been known when the 1940 marketing quota was determined, the acreage allotments would be about 10 percent smaller than those established.

Three successive years of overproduction have increased burley supplies more than 170 million pounds. The October 1 carry-over of 684 million pounds and the 1939 crop of 390 million pounds account for a total supply of about 1,074 million pounds in the current marketing year and the second largest on record.

Mr. Hutson points out that if the 1940 crop turns out to be materially above 300 million pounds and consumption remains at present levels, it is probable

(More)

that 1941 allotments will be smaller than those for 1940. General underplanting of allotments by farmers and maintenance of the current rate of consumption would likely result in allotments in 1941 close to 1940 allotments.

Under a new provision, any farmer may grow less tobacco than his 1940 allotment without affecting future quotas or allotments, unless the 1940 acreage is less than half the allotment.

# # #

March 23, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla.,
and Ala.

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate No. 66-40

UNDERPLANTING URGED AS AID FOR BRIGHT TOBACCO GROWERS

Voluntary underplanting of acreage allotments by as much as 10 to 15 percent is being recommended to ___(State)___ growers of flue-cured tobacco as a means of relieving the unfavorable situation created by huge supplies and the withdrawal of foreign buyers from American tobacco markets, according to _____ _____. Under a new
(Chairman, or Administrative Officer, of the State AAA Committee)
provision, farmers may grow less tobacco than their 1940 allotment without affecting future quotas or allotments, provided the reduction is not more than half the allotment.

The recommendation for underplanting is based on a report of the current tobacco situation made by J. B. Hutson, Assistant Administrator of the AAA Farm Program. This report shows that the 1940 flue-cured tobacco allotments issued last fall were based on preliminary estimates which were 100 million pounds below the actual harvest. If the full size of the crop had been known when the 1940 marketing quotas were determined, the acreage allotments would be about 15 percent smaller than those established.

The present situation grew out of the huge crop which resulted from general overplanting of 1939 flue-cured allotments. With normal consumption and exports, the 1939 crop would have resulted in an increase of 300 million pounds in world stocks on July 1, 1940, over July 1, 1939. Due to the fact that exports have been

(More)

at a low level since the beginning of the war, stocks in the United States may be as much as 500 million pounds larger next July 1 than on last July 1.

_____ points out that the present record surplus and unfavorable export situation make it doubly important for producers to plant well within their 1940 allotments. If farmers plant up to or above their 1940 allotments, or if world consumption of American flue-cured tobacco should fall below the current estimated level, it may be necessary to reduce the 1941 allotments below the 1940 allotments.

# # #

March 28, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ky., Tenn., Va., Ind. No. 67-40

RELEASE: Wednesday, April 3.

Note: This announcement is not being made in Washington in this or any other news story form.

DARK TOBACCO LOANS,
IF MADE, WILL GO TO
FARMS IN COMPLIANCE

If loans on dark tobacco are available in 1940, they will not be made on tobacco produced on farms on which AAA acreage allotments are exceeded, according to information received from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration today by _____, Chairman (Executive Officer, or Administrative Officer) of the State AAA Committee.

This information was released in response to producers' reports that some growers in the dark tobacco area are planning to increase their acreage of tobacco with the expectation that loans will be available to both cooperating and non-cooperating growers, as was the case last year.

According to a statement from J. B. Hutson, Assistant Administrator of the AAA Farm Program, "The question as to whether any loan will be made and as to the rate of the loan will depend, of course, upon conditions when the crop comes to market. The loans in recent years have meant better prices for farmers than they would have received otherwise. If there is a large crop in 1940, it is doubtful that the loans will prevent a decline of prices, and there would seem to be no justification under such conditions for continuing to make loans to noncooperating producers."

_____ points out that the present relatively good balance between supply and demand for dark tobacco can easily be upset if the 1940 crop is increas over the 1939 crop. With uncertain export demand because of the war, a large crop might seriously depress prices. Furthermore, excess production in any year not only reduces the price for that crop but also remains to depress prices for later crops until production is brought into line with trade needs.

March 28, 1940 # # # 460-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 68-40

AAA SHORTS

United States farm exports to Latin America increased from 38 million dollars in 1932 to approximately 53 million dollars in both 1937 and 1938.

****

After only 100 years of intense cultivation, farm land in the United States which has been destroyed, seriously damaged or threatened with destruction totals an area nearly equal to all the land from which crops are normally harvested.

****

The United States farm mortgage debt, in the fall of 1939, was the smallest in 20 years.

****

In 1937, two out of every five farmers in the United States were tenants.

****

April 1, 1940.

474-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In S. Dak., N. Dak., Nebr., Okla., Colo., Wyo., Minn., Iowa, and Mo.

No. 39-40

YIELDS OF PLAINS ALFALFA DROP AS LONG STORED MOISTURE IS USED

When alfalfa first was grown on the western plains it excelled as a hay crop. Yields were high; it was a soil builder, and it withstood drought. In recent years the West has found that much of alfalfa's early success was due to its long roots which tapped moisture reserves stored deep in the soil for many years.

Where alfalfa has been grown for several years, except for bottom lands where there is sub-irrigation, these reserves are now gone--used up by the alfalfa roots which may go down 30 to 40 feet, farther than the roots of any other plains plant.

This is the reason, points out _____, of the _____ Extension Service, that plains farmers, once their land has been in alfalfa, must be content with as much as a 50 percent cut in yields, even though stands are good and rainfall equal to or more than normal. Alfalfa in most of the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, eastern Colorado, and Wyoming, and in western Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri often can use more moisture than it gets from normal rainfall.

Under normal cropping in the western plains, which usually leaves the ground dry at harvest time, it is doubtful if deep moisture reserves ever can be replenished. They might be built up by careful saving of rainfall on clean fallow for 5 to 10 years, but in the meantime there would be no income from the land.

Studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations in Nebraska and Kansas show that it pays to leave land in alfalfa as long as it is yielding profitably. Probably its long roots are drinking from deep moisture supplies, even though there is dry soil above. Reseeded alfalfa cannot send its roots through this dry soil to get at unused moisture below. Without extra moisture, either from irrigation or from soil reserves, plains alfalfa may not even be as profitable as some of the more shallow-rooted grasses or legumes, says _____.

If topsoil moisture is sufficient, it is not difficult to get a stand when land is reseeded to alfalfa; but without extra moisture, yields cannot be as large as before. Plains farmers who know this make it a point to put new alfalfa fields, as far as possible, on land that has not been in this crop before. Some farmers profit by putting alfalfa on rented land that has never grown the crop.

At Lincoln, Nebr., land not previously in alfalfa, with average rainfall of 25.5 inches for 3 years, yielded an average of 5.62 tons per acre. For the next 5 years, with average rainfall of 24 inches, the yield dropped to 2.43 tons. Deep sampling showed the decrease caused by depletion of stored moisture. In the fifth year, when average yield was 2.45 tons, one plot was thoroughly irrigated. Yield on that plot jumped to 6.7 tons. Moisture made the difference.

At Lincoln also, land continuously in alfalfa for 10 years had an average yield for the last 4 years of 2.37 tons per acre. Similar land, not previously in alfalfa, seeded in 1928 during these 4 years, averaged 4.19 tons an acre.

At Manhattan, Kans., land that had been 4 years in alfalfa, was put into corn and wheat for 12 years. At the end of the 12 years, the soil was as dry at 10 to 20 feet as it had been when the alfalfa was plowed up.

Observations and soil sampling in other plains States gave similar results.

April 1, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In N.C., S.C., and Va. No. 70-40

TOBACCO FLEA BEETLES FLY FROM PLANT BEDS TO FIELDS

Flight of flea beetles from tobacco-plant beds to the fields often causes serious damage to the young tobacco plants about 3 weeks after transplanting. Discovery of this source of flea beetle damage, says _____, entomologist of the _____ Extension Service, helps to explain a condition that has long puzzled _____ tobacco growers, and also points the way to avoid this trouble.

The flea beetle is the only tobacco pest that is active all through the season and on all stages of tobacco from germination to maturity. Growers have learned to fight it at various stages with appropriate poison mixtures. They have been puzzled, however, by the fact that there is likely to be a sudden increase in the number of flea beetles feeding on field plants about 2 weeks to a month after transplanting time. It seemed clear that the flea beetles were not brought from the bed with the plants, and also that the time was too short for a new generation to develop in the field.

The explanation, says _____, seems to be that these particular flea beetles develop in the plant beds and fly to the fields. This was brought out in experiments last year by Clemence Levin, entomologist in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture who placed beetle-tight cages over sections of typical plant beds from which plants had been pulled. These cages trapped emerging flea beetles and showed that in many cases there were beetles enough to account for the increase in numbers in the fields. Another possible source, Levin found, was plantings of early potatoes.

After the crop is in the field, growers do not ordinarily pay much attention to the plant beds, except as they may need to pull some additional plants for replacements. Levin suggests that it will pay growers to continue to poison the emerging beetles as long as there is any need to save surplus plants for replacements, and then to clear out the beds so that the immature stages of the beetle will not be able to feed and develop to the flying stage.

On the average, there are about 100 square yards of plant bed for each acre of tobacco in the field. This area provides enough flea beetles to cause serious trouble on the young tobacco plants and also to build up the numbers of beetles that will attack later in the season.

Most tobacco growers also have some early potatoes that are growing vigorously at about the time the tobacco plants are set. The flea beetle can develop on potato vines, but prefers to go to the tobacco. _____ suggests that it will pay to keep the potato vines well dusted to kill the flea beetles before they can migrate.

# # #

April 1, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region, and Kansas. No. 71-40

Note to Extension Editor: County AAA Offices will have the data for filling in the blanks in this release.

SEALERS INSPECT
'37 AND '38 CORN
STORED IN COUNTY

Inspection of the 1937 and 1938 corn which is under seal or in storage in _____County is not in progress (or will soon begin), reports _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

Samples are being (or will be) taken from all sealed corncribs and steel bins by the AAA corn-loan sealers and inspectors of the county. The corn sample will be inspected at the State grain-grading laboratory in _____ _____for indications of excess moisture, heating, weevil damage, and other types of deterioration. (Note: Counties having their own testing equipment will wish to change the above sentence accordingly.)

To be tested are _____bushels of _____County corn, of which _____bushels are in cribs and bins on farms and _____ bushels in steel bins owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Inspection of the corn is made periodically to determine that the reserve corn supply in the Ever-Normal Granary is in sound condition. The last previous inspection of stored corn in the county, made in _____ (date of previous inspection) _____, revealed that _____ percent of the corn graded No. 3 or higher. This is the minimum grade of corn that farmers may deliver to the Commodity Credit Corporation in settlement of corn loans.

# # #

April 2, 1940.

480-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region, and Kansas No. 72-40

NOTE TO EDITOR: Data for this release, to be issued when the inspection of sealed corn is completed, will be available in the County AAA Offices.

INSPECTORS FIND SEALED CORN IN GOOD CONDITION

More than _____ percent of the 1937 and 1938 corn under seal or in storage under the AAA Farm Program in _____County grades No. 3 or better, an inspection just completed by the corn-loan sealers and inspectors of the county reveals.

Corn grading No. 3 or higher is accepted by the Commodity Credit Corporation in settlement of corn loans.

_____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee, reported that the sealed and stored corn in the county grades as follows: No. 1, _____percent; No. 2, _____percent; No. 3, _____percent; No. 4, _____percent; No. 5, _____percent; sample grade, _____ percent.

Principal cause of damage to corn stored in the county, _____ said, is _____, with about _____ percent of the corn sealed or
(cause of damage)
stored reported damaged from that source.

The inspection showed that _____percent of the corn stored on farms under extensions of 1937 and 1938 loans grades No. 3 or better. Of the corn owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in steel bins, _____ percent grades No. 3 or better.

481-40 (more)

The tests just completed covered _____bushels of corn which are stored in steel bins or sealed on farms in the county as part of the Ever-Normal Granary under the AAA Farm Program. In addition to the 1937 and 1938 corn, farmers of the county have _____bushels of 1939 corn under AAA loans.

_____pointed out that this report indicates both the excellent quality of the corn produced in _____County in 1937 and 1938 and the fine condition in which it is being kept under the corn-loan program. Reports from other counties and States indicate that this same condition prevails throughout the Corn Belt, he said.

# # #

April 2, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Kans., Iowa, Ohio, Ill., Nebr., Ind., Mo., Ark., Okla., and Tex.

No. 73-40

CLEAN BINS HELP
AVERT INSECT DAMAGE

Farmers who clean their feed and grain bins before the rush of harvest starts, take the first important step in averting insect damage to stored grain says _____, entomologist at _____. Infestation of stored grain usually starts with insects already present in old grain or millfeed left in corners or cracks of bins.

Reports last fall indicated that stored grain insect infestations in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lower Missouri Valley were the worst in 20 years. In the eastern half of Kansas; in States northeast to Ohio; and in Texas, Missouri, and Oklahoma where moisture was high, infestation developed in nearly all farm-stored grain. In one county of central Kansas, about 93 percent of the grain sampled was infested.

Grain fairly high in moisture content, 12 percent or more, as was often the case in the 1939 harvest, is conducive to insect development. Weevils in stored grain need moisture to survive. Wheat produced in the Great Plains normally is low in moisture at harvest time, and weevil damage in storage is light. In the Pacific Northwest, where wheat last year was dry at harvest, only about 50 of more than 25,000 carloads of grain graded "weevily."

When insects infest stored grain, they may be destroyed by suitable fumigation, says _____. Information on methods and fumigants may be obtained from _____.

# # #

April 2, 1940

479-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Fla., Ga., S.C., N.C., Ala.,
Miss., and La.

No. 74-40

RELEASE: Immediate

"DON'T USE SAW GINS
FOR SEA ISLAND" SAY
GINNING SPECIALISTS

Growers of Sea Island cotton and ginners are advised by _____ (Name) of the _____ (State) State Extension Service against ginning their Sea Island cotto: in saw gins.

"Comparative ginning tests on Sea Island of 1-1/2 to 1-3/4 inch staple at the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., show definitely," _____ _____ said, "that the desirable qualities of this long, fine staple cannot be preserved in the saw-ginning process. With correctly adjusted and properly operated roller gins, the fibers can be removed from the seed without injury. Saw gins under widely variable conditions of operation have been found, however, to reduce the average fiber length, adversely affect fiber uniformity, and produce considerable 'neppiness' in the preparation."

In Florida and Georgia, where extensive Sea Island acreages are grown, roller gins are used almost exclusively for ginning this type cotton. In other States, however, Sea Island has been ginned with saw gins. According to _____ _____ (Name), the results have been unsatisfactory and have lowered both quality and market value of the ginned lint. Roller-ginned Sea Island has commanded as high as $150 per 500-pound bale, whereas saw ginned lint has brought only about $100 per bale and sometimes as low as $60.

Growers who intend to plant Sea Island should consult the Stoneville Laboratory staff or the State ginning specialist for recommendations on handling and ginning this cotton.

# # #

April 3, 1940.

487-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN North Central Region

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 75-40

AAA OFFERS NEW PRACTICES FOR EROSION CONTROL

Two new practices have been added to the erosion-control measures by which _____ County farmers can earn soil-building payments under the 1940 AAA Farm Program, according to _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

The new practices are (1) establishing sod waterways in fields devoted to intertilled crops, and (2) constructing dams in waterways or gullies on farm land.

The practices, _____ said, were added to the national farm program at the suggestion of AAA and Extension Service representatives from the North Central Region. This is in accordance with the AAA policy of assisting each farmer to carry out in 1940 the particular soil conservation measures best adapted to his farm.

Regulations provide for a soil-building payment of 75 cents for each 300 linear feet of permanent sod waterway to control water run-off in a field devoted to an intertilled crop in 1940. The waterway must have an average width of 10 feet or more and be sufficiently wide to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum rainfall. A good vegetative growth must be obtained in the waterway channel before October 1, 1940.

The second new provision allows payment of $1.50 for each six dams built in a waterway or gully to control erosion on farm land. No practices will be approved where less than six dams are constructed in any one waterway or gully.

(More)

488-40

Stake, wire, sod, brush, and rock dams and similar structures will be permitted. All dams must be in effective operation before October 1, 1940.

For details of carrying out these practices, a farmer should consult the AAA committeeman in his community.

(A paragraph might be added discussing the extent to which the new practices will probably be used in the county.)

# # #

April 3, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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In N.Dak., S.Dak., Mont., Wyo., and Nebr. No. 76-40

SCIENTIST PLANS ATTACK
ON ROOT ROT OF GRASSES

Plans for a cooperative attack on the problem of foot and root rots of small grains and forage grasses in the Northern Great Plains Region have been announced by _____, Extension Agronomist. Dr. Roderick Sprague, of the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases and the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, has been selected for leadership in this joint attack. He will work in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations in this region from his headquarters at Fargo, N. Dak.

Many Northern Great Plains farmers, it is explained, recently have planted wheatland back to native and introduced grasses. Farmers have reported that, with favorable weather and moisture conditions, the grasses got away to a good start but soon turned brown and died. Investigations by State and Federal plant pathologists showed that foot and root rots were responsible for this failure to obtain satisfactory stands of grasses on old wheatland.

Wheat could live with the diseases, explains Mr. _____, because the wheat seed can be treated with organic mercury dust, or farmers can grow varieties which tolerate the diseases. The native and introduced forage grasses apparently do not have this tolerance, and one of Dr. Sprague's first jobs will be to determine if disease-tolerant or resistant strains of the grasses can be found. He also will plant the grasses at different dates and at varying depths and will try various rotations in which grasses will be planted following crops less susceptible to foot and root rots than wheat and other small grains. Grass seed treatment experiments will be made also to determine if the young grass seedling can be protected in this way.

# # #

April 4, 1940.

490-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region. No. 77-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

DATES ANNOUNCED
FOR AAA DEFERRED
GRAZING PRACTICE

Dates for deferring grazing as a practice under the AAA range conservation program to permit natural reseeding of the range have been announced for _____ (State) by _____ (Name), _____ (Chairman or Member) of the State AAA Committee.

Natural reseeding of the range in _____ (State) is encouraged through the deferred grazing practice which requires all livestock to be withheld from the deferred area of a ranch from _____ to _____ (State's deferred grazing dates). This is the period necessary for the grass to mature seed.

Under the 1940 program, the range operator, by observing the deferred grazing practices, builds up an allowance which he may earn by carrying out supplementary local practices. A full 75 percent of the range-building allowance, computed on grazing land only, may be earned in this way. The balance of the ranch's allowance may be earned with other approved practices.

"During the last 3 years, ranchers have used the deferred grazing practice very effectively to help restore forage growth on range land that has suffered depletion but where there was still a fairly well distributed remnant of native grass sod," Mr. _____ said. "During the last 3 years, approximately _____ acres of _____ (State) range has been reseeded naturally through deferred grazing."

# # #

April 4, 1940.

491-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate No. 78-40

AAA SHORTS

The farm price of wheat has to increase 65 cents a bushel to equal a rise of 1 cent in the price of a loaf of bread to the consumer.

****

How the change from horse to mechanical power has affected farm demand is shown in the fact that it took 82 million acres to feed work stock in 1915, while in 1935 it took only 46 million acres.

****

United States land values have advanced about 16 percent since 1933.

****

Ordinarily the United States can be expected to consume domestically and sell abroad about 2,450,000,000 bushels of corn, or about 19 bushels for every man, woman, and child in the country.

****

For the country as a whole, cash farm income in 1938 was 73 percent higher than in 1932.

****

April 6, 1940.

494-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss.,
Tenn., La., Ark., Mo., Okla., Tex.,
Calif., N.Mex., and Ariz.

No. 79-40

ONE-VARIETY COTTON PROGRAM
MAKES RAPID 10-YEAR GROWTH

In the past decade, cotton acreage in one-variety communities has increased from 394,000 to nearly 3,000,000 acres as producers, cooperating with State and Federal research and marketing specialists and county extension agents have sought to improve the quality of American cotton, says Director _____.

In 1931, when the present one-variety program began in the South under the direction of C. B. Doyle of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, about 90 percent of the cotton planted in one-variety communities was located in the irrigated valleys of California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Since then, however, most of the more than sevenfold increase in acreage planted on the one standard variety plan has been in the Cotton Belt States. These communities, says Director _____, are choosing their one variety carefully, with a steady trend toward emphasis on character and quality of staple instead of on early maturity, as was the principal purpose after the first bad boll weevil years.

In a report as of March 11, 1940, Mr. Doyle told Director _____ there were 1,486 one-variety communities in 1939. The nearly 3,000,000 acres planted in these communities do not include many one-variety communities which do not report directly to the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Regional variety tests conducted recently by the Bureau in cooperation with 10 cotton States emphasize the importance of the one-variety program. Sixteen cotton varieties selected from different portions of the Cotton Belt were planted

(More)

for a 3-year period at 14 experiment stations from the same seed stock. Records were kept of the response of the varieties from the time of germination until final spinning.

As a result of the study, the Bureau reports that variety is the most important controllable factor in determining such qualities as staple length and fineness, and to a certain extent the strength of the fiber and that one-variety communities which have chosen their variety wisely are taking the shortest cut to improvement and better returns.

This improvement in production, says Director _____, has accompanied improvement in marketing. In one-variety communities the system of "hog-round" buying has been eliminated in favor of buying on a quality basis and paying farmers premiums for the good cotton.

The increase in production in one-variety communities also has provided marketing specialists of the Marketing Agreements Division with sufficient quantities of similar grade and staple cotton to try out marketing practices designed to improve the position of American cotton in foreign markets.

In 1938 AAA marketing specialists selected, 3,854 bales of cotton from one-variety communities. The cotton was carefully packaged in cotton wrappings instead of the ordinary jute netting. Encouraging reports about this small lot were received from foreign manufacturers. The cotton arrived in better condition and more nearly met the grade and staple requirements than ordinary shipments.

Last year the program was continued and 12,602 bales were selected for export from five one-variety areas. The Department marketing specialists have informed Director _____ that the export program may be continued this year with the possibility that some selected cotton may be shipped to domestic manufacturers.

(More)

Editors note: Acreage increases in one-variety communities by States are as follows:

State	1931	1939
Texas	10,000	970,945
Oklahoma	1,500	367,274
Georgia	1,600	330,482
Mississippi	6,673	269,687
North Carolina	1,400	47,477
Arkansas	1,870	126,476
Alabama	1,900	112,587
Florida	- - -	2,534
Louisiana	800	130,000
Tennessee	- - -	66,000
South Carolina	6,940	10,250
Kentucky	- - -	3,560
Missouri	- - -	14,408
California	173,400	325,560
Arizona	71,200	60,100*
New Mexico	116,620	46,041*

*Actual organized acreage.

April 6, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern and East Central Regions. No. 80-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

COTTON, TOBACCO
QUOTA PROVISIONS
UPHELD IN COURT

The provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which will govern 1940 marketings of flue-cured and burley tobacco and cotton have been completely upheld in a criminal case against a group of Cleveland County, N. C., farmers, according to _____, State AAA executive officer.

In the first criminal prosecution involving cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Judge E. Yates Webb levied a $25 fine on each of the 10 defendants who pleaded guilty to charges of aiding and abetting evasion of penalties incurred on cotton marketed in excess of their marketing quotas. In addition, the court ordered the defendants to pay approximately $4,500 to the Cleveland County Agricultural Conservation Committee as unpaid penalties. The case was heard in the United States District Court for the western district of North Carolina.

"This decision, with the others which have been returned in cases involving the cotton and tobacco marketing quota provisions, is of great significance to farmers who have voted for and will use the national marketing quotas for 1940," _____ commented. "The way is cleared to enforce the law against any person who has sought or will attempt to evade the provisions and penalties of the marketing quotas for cotton and flue-cured and burley tobacco. Cooperators in the farm program can be assured that they will have the full protection of the law in their efforts to obtain better income and avoid wasteful surpluses."

_____ urges farmers and business men who are in doubt about their responsibilities under the marketing quota provisions to consult their county agricultural conservation committees for further information. The quota provisions of the farm program will be enforced by both civil and criminal action whenever necessary, he said.

April 6, 1940. # # #

505-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN East Central Region No. 81-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

FARMERS IMPROVE
SOIL IN 4 YEARS
OF AAA PROGRAM

The progress made by _____ farmers in their use of the Agricul-
(State)
tural Conservation Program to improve and protect the productivity of their farms is shown in a 4-year, 1936-39, summary of soil-building practices, just released by _____, Chairman (or Administrative Officer) of the State AAA Committee. The farm program official expects soil conservation work in 1940 to exceed that of all previous years, particularly in the use of lime and phosphate.

"The results obtained under the Farm Program point toward an increase in long-time improvements in farming methods built on better rotations and production of crops less exhaustive to the soil," _____ said. "Farmers can count on increased efficiency in crop and livestock production as a result of this soil improvement. Experiences of farmers have shown that every dollar spent on improving the soil is returned many times over during a period of years."

The report shows that farmers participating in the 1939 AAA Farm Program planted _____ acres to legumes and grasses, which is _____ times the _____ acres planted in 1936. These soil-building legumes and grasses hold the soil in place and provide nitrogen and other plant food for other crops to use.

Green manure and cover crops totaled _____ acres in 1939, which is _____ times the _____ acres in 1936. Green manure and cover crops are especially important in _____ for controlling erosion and furnishing
(State)
organic matter that adds to the fertility of the soil.

(More)

506-40

Farmers applied _____ tons of lime and _____ tons of superphosphate to their soil in carrying out soil-building practices under the 1939 AAA Farm Program This was about _____ times as much as was applied in 1936. The grants-of-aid program by which farmers may receive lime and superphosphate in place of conservation payments has contributed largely to the increased use of these materials. These two materials, often used in combination, add plant food to the soil, which stimulated the growth of legumes, grasses, and other crops.

Approximately _____ feet of terraces were constructed in 1939 by farmers for the control of erosion on sloping land.

While the amount of _____ (State) cropland on which AAA soil-building practices were carried out last year was _____ percent more than in 1936, the first year of the Agricultural Conservation Program, greatly increased amounts of conservation work need to be done in _____ (State) in order to maintain the soils of the State. _____ pointed out that only _____ (proportion) percent of the farms participating in the AAA Farm Program fully reached the soil-building goal set up under the AAA purpose for the farm, and that further conservation work is needed on a majority of _____ (State) farms.

The complete record of soil-building practices carried out by farmers participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program during 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, follows:

(Note: The 4-year summary of soil-building practices and other data needed for this release will be available in the State AAA Office.)

# # #

April 6, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana No. 82-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA ANNOUNCES
PAYMENT RATES
IN '40 PROGRAM

With the recent announcement of parity payment rates, _____ County farmers can now estimate the total amount they can earn through full participation in the 1940 AAA Farm Program, according to County Agent _____ _____ (or chairman of county AAA committee).

Parity payments, based on the normal yields on allotted acreages, will be made at the rate of 1.55 cents per pound on cotton, 10 cents per bushel on wheat, and 9.3 cents per 100 pounds on rice. No parity payments will be made on tobacco this year, since the price of the 1939 crop averaged above 75 percent of parity.

In addition to parity payments, cooperating farmers will receive conservation payments based on the normal yield of their acreage allotments. Conservation rates for 1940 are 1.6 cents per pound on cotton, 9 cents per bushel on wheat, 1 cent per pound on flue-cured and burley tobacco, 1.2 cents per pound on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, 12.5 cents per 100 pounds on peanuts, 3 cents per bushel on potatoes, and $1.50 per acre on commercial vegetables.

Farmers may also earn special payments for carrying out approved soil-building practices, up to the maximum assistance available to the farm. The method of computing the maximum soil-building assistance is explained in the State AAA Handbook, a copy of which is available to every farmer.

Each farmer can estimate the maximum amount he can earn under the AAA program in 1940 from his individual Farm Plan sheet, which he may work out with the assistance of his local AAA committee.

# # #

507-40

April 11, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Arizona, New Mexico, and California. No. 83-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

COTTON MARKETING
QUOTA PROVISIONS
UPHELD IN COURT

The provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which will govern 1940 marketings of cotton have been completely upheld in a criminal case against a group of Cleveland County, N. C., farmers, according to _____, Chairman (or member) of the State AAA Committee.

In the first criminal prosecution involving cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Judge E. Yates Webb levied a $25 fine on each of the 10 defendants who pleaded guilty to charges of aiding and abetting evasion of penalties incurred on cotton marketed in excess of their marketing quotas. In addition, the court ordered the defendants to pay approximately $4,500 to the Cleveland County Agricultural Conservation Committee as unpaid penalties. The case was heard in the United States District Court for the western district of North Carolina.

"This decision, with the others which have been returned in cases involving the cotton marketing quota provisions, is of great significance to farmers who have voted for and will use the national marketing quotas for 1940," _____ commented. "The way is cleared to enforce the law against any person who has sought or will attempt to evade the provisions and penalties of the marketing quotas for cotton. Cooperators in the farm program can be assured that they will have the full protection of the law in their efforts to obtain better income and avoid wasteful surpluses."

_____ urges farmers and business men who are in doubt about their responsibilities under the marketing quota provisions to consult their county agricultural conservation committees for further information. The quota provisions of the farm program will be enforced by both civil and criminal action whenever necessary, he said.

# # #

April 13, 1940. (540-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Texas and Oklahoma. No. 84-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

NOTE: Deferred-grazing dates for your county can be found in the Texas and Oklahoma Handbook for Range Conservation.

DEFERRED GRAZING
DATES ANNOUNCED
FOR _____
(County)

_____ County ranchmen who expect to practice deferred grazing under the AAA Range Conservation Program must begin this practice by
(County)

_____ in order to qualify for a 1940 payment, according to
(Date)

_____, Chairman of County AAA Committee (or County Agent).
(Name)

Natural reseeding of the range in _____ County is encouraged through the deferred-grazing practice which requires that all livestock be withheld from the deferred area of a ranch from _____ to _____.
(County) (County's deferred-grazing dates)
This is the period necessary for the grass to mature seed.

Under the 1940 AAA program, the range operator, by carrying out deferred-grazing practices, can earn up to 40 percent of his range-building allowance. The remainder of the allowance may be earned by carrying out practices supplementary to deferred grazing and other practices adopted to local conditions.

"During the last 3 years, ranchmen have used the deferred-grazing practice in helping to restore forage growth on range land which has suffered depletion but on which there was still a fairly well-distributed remnant of native grass sod," _____ said.

Approximately _____ acres of _____ County range land
(Number)
have been reseeded naturally through deferred grazing in the last 3 years, said _____.

# # #

April 16, 1940. 549-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western and North Central Regions. No. 85-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

NOTE TO EDITOR: The County AAA Committee will have the necessary data for filling in the blanks in this release, which is intended for distribution after the deadline for the Farm Plan sign-up in your State. A similar release could be prepared on a State-wide basis when reports from the counties are complete. It is suggested that in the county story the sign-up be included on a township basis, also.

_____ FARMERS
(NUMBER)
SIGN FARM PLANS
FOR AAA PROGRAM

_____ farmers (and/or ranchers) of _____ County
(Number)
have signed Farm Plans indicating their intentions to participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program, reports _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee. May 1 was the deadline for completing and signing the Farm Plans.

The number of farmers who signed Farm Plans this year represents ____ percent of all _____ County farmers, compared with a ____ percent sign-up last year. The farmers who signed Farm Plans for participation in the program last year operated _____ percent of all the cropland in the county. The sign-up this year indicates that about _____ percent of _____ County cropland will be under the 1940 program, says _____.

The Farm Plan, which each farmer (and/or rancher) has worked out with the help of an AAA committeeman, includes the acreage allotments for the farm, the soil-building practices which should be carried out on the farm, and an estimate of the maximum payment which the farmer (and/or rancher) may earn through his participation in the 1940 AAA Program.

Farmers who have signed the Farm Plan and who participate in the program this year will be eligible for (1) 1940 agricultural or range conservation payments, (2) 1940 price adjustment payments, and (3) crop loans, if offered.

# # #

April 16, 1940. 550-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In S.C.,Ga.,Fla.,Ala.,Miss.,Ark.,
Okla.,La.,Tex.,N.Mex.,Ariz.,Calif.

No. 86-40

RELEASE ABOUT MAY 1, 1940.

TREATMENT OF SOIL NEEDED
IN CONTROL OF SCREWWORM

When a screwworm-infested animal dies, the carcass should be burned immediately, says _____.

True screwworms begin their development in wounds of live animals only. If the worms are half-grown, they may complete their development after the animals die.

Recent investigations by U. S. Department of Agriculture workers show that some of the more mature screwworms leave the carcass, bore into the ground, and later produce flies. The less mature larvae remain in the carcass, where growth continues. Thus to kill all larvae, Mr. _____ points out, both the larvae in the carcass and in the surrounding soil must be destroyed.

Various methods of killing both the larvae in the soil and in the carcass were tried by the Department workers. One of the most effective means is to burn the carcass on top of the ground and spread the fire over an area extending at least 3 feet from the carcass in all directions.

Previous recommendations were to dig a trench and burn the carcass in it. This kills the carcass larvae effectively, but it is also necessary to burn over the area where the carcass has lain.

The scientists also found an effective chemical treatment, says Mr. _____. Sodium cyanide at the rate of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce to the

gallon of water, and applied at the rate of 2 gallons per square yard, kills all larvae in the soil and in the carcass. The cost of the treatment is reasonable, although where wood is available the burning method is more simple. Sodium cyanide is a deadly poison, so it is necessary to use great care in handling it.

These control methods, says Mr. _____, merely supplement other screwworm treatments. Proper range management is highly important.

Infested animals should be treated with benzol and diphenylamine or pinotar oil to prevent reinfestation.

# # #

April 16, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 87-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

In general, farm prices in the United States increased from 65 percent of the pre-World War level in 1932 to 95 percent in 1938.

* * *

Despite wartime demands, the world has about 1 billion 400 million bushels of wheat more than it will consume during the marketing year 1939-40.

* * *

Cotton is a cash crop on nearly a third of all farms in the Nation.

* * *

During the period from 1929 to 1932, industry reduced its production 59 percent, while farm production decreased only 6 percent during the same period.

# # #

April 16, 1940.

552-40

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

RECEIVED
★ MAY 4 1940 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

In All States except Calif., Mont., Pa., and Nev.

No. 88-40

NPIP HATCHERYMEN TO PRODUCE
ABOUT 1/3 OF SPRING DEMAND

More than 200,000,000 chicks--enough to supply about one-third of the spring demand--will be produced by hatcherymen in 44 States operating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, says _____, _____extension poultryman.

Hatcherymen who sell NPIP chicks obtain their hatching eggs from flocks that have been selected for standard qualities and high egg production, and most of them have been tested for pullorum disease by an authorized representative of the official _____ agency, _____
(State) (name
_____. _____ flock owners report that
and address of agency) (State)
this careful selection of breeding stock has paid dividends in greater fall and winter egg production.

Since the beginning of the improvement program, the number of hatcheries operating under the plan has almost doubled. In 1936 there were 1,017 hatcheries working under the plan. Last year there were 2,033. In _____ the number has increased from _____to_____.

NPIP hatcheries, says Mr._____, have a total capacity of 75,782,922 eggs compared to 38,066,000 eggs in 1936. There are now 8,653,568 breeding birds in NPIP flocks compared to 3,562,409 birds in 1936.

Under the plan, says Mr._____, all chicks are hatched from eggs weighing at least 23 ounces per dozen. This requirement is based on the research finding that the size of the egg is inherited.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central, East Central, and Western Regions

No. 89-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

PRACTICES THAT
DEFEAT PROGRAM
DEFINED BY AAA

Landlords or tenants who use practices which tend to defeat the purpose of the AAA Farm Program will not receive payments for which they otherwise would be eligible, says _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

In a few cases, points out _____, both landlords and tenants have used practices which are contrary to the regulations of the Farm Program to obtain AAA payments. These practices have in general related to payments between landlords and tenants.

Practices of this kind have always been prohibited under the provisions of the Farm Program, but a recent ruling of the AAA outlines specific practices which will cause payments to be withheld from cooperators. According to this ruling, a person's entire payment for the farm will be withheld, or required to be refunded when already made, if the person:

1. Forces his tenant or sharecropper to pay him all or part of any 1940 parity or conservation payment due the tenant or sharecropper as a result of his participation in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program.

2. Requires his tenant or sharecropper to pay, in addition to the customary rental, a sum of money equal to all or part of the Government payment due the tenant or sharecropper.

(more)

3. Intentionally deprives or attempts to deprive his landlord, tenants, or sharecroppers on the farm of payments to which they are entitled by omitting their names from the application for payment or other official documents which must be filed for the farm, by incorrectly showing their share of the crops or soil-building goal, or by otherwise falsifying the record for the farm.

4. Requires that his tenant or sharecropper make an assignment of AAA payments for a purpose not permitted by AAA regulations.

5. Complies with the program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but offsets such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he is financially interested and the policies of which he is able to control. If the enterprise carries on its operations to qualify for a payment, and one of the individuals offsets this performance by his own operations, no payment will be made to the individual on his own operations, and the payment to the business enterprise will be reduced by the amount which the State AAA committee finds to be in line with the individual's financial interest in the enterprise.

Deductions, figured on the basis of total overplanting on all farms in which a person is interested, will be made from the payments to any person who:

(1) Operates farms in two or more States, complies with the program on a farm in one State, and offsets his performance by overplanting on a farm in another State.

(2) Rents land for cash, standing, or fixed rent to a person who he knows intends to offset his own performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotments for the farm which includes the rented land.

(3) Participates in the production of a crop on a farm other than one in which he admits he has an interest. A producer who furnishes machinery, work stock, or financial aid for the production of a crop and has an interest in the crop shall be considered to be participating in the production of the crop.

# # #

April 19, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, Texas, Oklahoma,
South Dakota, and Nebraska.

No. 90-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

RANCHMEN WILL
PRESENT IDEAS
FOR RANGE PLAN

Recommendations of _____ ranchmen for the 1941 AAA Range Conservation Program will be presented at the national AAA Range Conference in Texas in June, reports _____ Chairman (or Member) of the State AAA Committee. The conference will open in Midland, Tex., June 24 and will adjourn at San Angelo, Tex., June 28.
(State)

Representative _____ ranchmen and members of the State AAA Committee will attend the conference where they will discuss the Range Conservation Program with ranchmen and AAA committeemen from the 16 other States in which the program operates. They will suggest ways in which the range program can be improved and made more effective in 1941. The 1941 program will be drafted on the basis of suggestions offered at the meeting.
(State)

County AAA committeemen in _____ during the next few weeks will report to the State committee on suggestions of local ranchmen for improving the 1941 Range Program, said _____.
(State)

While attending the conference, the ranchmen delegates and committeemen will inspect AAA practices which have been used to improve the range in the vicinity of Midland, Pecos, Fort Davis, Marfa, Alpine, Del Rio, Sonora, and San Angelo, and the substation of the Texas Experiment Station at Sonora. They will also hear talks by two Washington officials, Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary

(More)

of Agriculture, who is a Texas ranchman and farmer; and R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator. The conference, an annual event, was held in Hot Springs, S. Dak., in 1939.

# # #

NOTE TO EDITORS: If desired, the names of other States which will be also represented at the conference could be included in this release. The 17 States include Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. If the personnel has been chosen to attend the conference, this information could also be added to the release.

April 20, 1940

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Western Region, North Central Region, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Texas, and Oklahoma.

No. 91-40

AAA GETS EARLY START ON 1941 WHEAT PROGRAM

Preliminary work on the 1941 AAA wheat program is already under way, putting the work at least a month ahead of 1940, according to _____, Chairman (or Member) of the _____ County AAA Committee.

The preliminary 1941 average wheat yields for the county, based on past production, have been calculated for all counties in the State and have been forwarded to the State committee for review and recommendation for official establishment by the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishment of the county figures at this time enables counties to calculate the 1941 average farm yields long before the closing dates for making applications for 1941 wheat-crop insurance. The farm yields are used not only as a basis for determining crop-insurance rates for a farm but also to determine the wheat payments a farmer may earn for complying with the 1941 AAA program.

The national 1941 wheat acreage allotment will be announced in May, and shortly thereafter the county and farm allotments will be determined.

# # #

NOTE TO EDITOR: If your State has completed work on 1941 farm yields, this may be included, as well as the status of 1940 revisions of yields and crop-insurance premium rates for use in the 1941 program.

April 22, 1940 (595-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky.,
Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak.,
Ohio, S. Dak., and Wis.

No. 92-40

RELEASE: Immediate

MARKET RECEIPTS OF
1939 CORN CONTINUE
TO SHOW HIGH QUALITY

Corn marketed from the 1939 crop in the principal corn-growing States continues to show exceptionally high quality in spite of the increased moisture content of corn marketed from open cribs following the heavy January snowfall, _____ (Name) of the _____ (State) State Extension Service, reported this week.

_____ (Name) attributes the better quality of the 1939 corn in part to the favorable growing and harvesting season, and in part to the more general use of improved planting seed. Federal grain supervisors, he said, credit much of the improvement to the increased use of hybrid seed corn in the important producing areas.

Figures from the Federal grain supervisors of the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, show that 99 percent of the market receipts of 1939 corn inspected from December 1, 1939, to April 1, 1940, graded No. 3 or better. "This compares very favorably," _____ (Name) said, "with the 87 percent of the 1938 crop grading No. 3 or better, and the 5-year average of only 44 percent."

The moisture content, which has been unusually low, has been the grade-determining factor for practically all of the inspected market receipts from the 1939 crop. Test weight per bushel and cracked corn and foreign material have not been grading factors of any importance. Total damaged-kernel content has been lower than usual, and the proportion of mixed corn in the receipts at terminal markets has been only half of that occurring in the 1938 crop.

# # #

April 25, 1940.

(605-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN East Central Region. No. 93-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

_____ FARMERS
(Number)
SIGN FARM PLANS
FOR AAA PROGRAM

NOTE TO EDITOR: Data for filling in the blanks in this release are available in the county AAA offices. A State-wide report similar to this release could be prepared from data available in the State AAA Office.

A total of _____ farmers of _____ County have signed
(Number) (Name)
farm plans indicating their intentions to participate in the 1940 AAA Farm Program,

_____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee reports.
(Name)
The deadline for completing and signing the farm plans is now past.

The number of farmers who signed farm plans this year represents ____ percent of all _____ County farmers, compared with a ____ percent sign-up last year. (NOTE TO COUNTY: Where the sign-up is less than in 1939, you may want to point out that many farmers who signed 1939 farm plans could not comply for payments and that the smaller sign-up this year may mean more actual participation in and use of the program.) The sign-up this year indicates that about ____ percent of the county cropland will be under the 1940 program. The farmers who signed 1939 farm plans operated _____ percent of all the cropland in the county.

"A preliminary check of the farm plans which have been filed show that more farms will be operated under conservation methods than ever before," _____ said. "The AAA Farm Program encourages farmers to take steps to end soil losses and to improve their land with soil-building practices. The approved practices, such as the application of lime and superphosphate, seeding legumes and grasses, the use of cover and green-manure crops, terracing, and tree planting, will have their greatest use in the county this year."

April 25, 1940. ### (607-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States

No. 94-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

A total of 378,000 wheat growers have taken out "all-risk" crop insurance on their 1940 crop, assuring themselves of income from approximately 106 million bushels of wheat

******

The dutiable value of all live cattle imported into the United States in 1939 was only one-tenth of the increase in value of United States cattle during the same period.

******

In 1939, the farmer received about 40.5 cents out of every dollar the consumer spent for food, while the other 59.5 cents went for transportation, processing, and distributing services.

******

Hired labor has cost farmers of the United States, on the average, about a billion dollars annually for the last 30 years.

******

During the first 2 years that deferred grazing was provided in the AAA Range Conservation Program, ranchers in 17 States improved more than 40 million acres of range by allowing it to reseed naturally.

April 27, 1940.

313-40

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region No. 95-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA PERFORMANCE
CHECK WILL START
SOON IN_____
(County)

(NOTE: If your State approves the authorization to require producers to pay the cost of rechecking their farms as a result of overplanting their allotments and resulting crop disposal, you may want to include a paragraph on this in the following release.)

Checking of performance on the farms of more than _____ _____ (Number) (County) County farmers who are participating in the 1940 AAA Farm Program will begin within a few weeks, according to _____, county agricultural agent (or chairman of county AAA committee).

Training schools are now being held for county performance supervisors and reporters, who are responsible for checking land use and determining whether farmers have planted within their acreage allotments.

Since AAA soil-conservation and parity payments are based upon compliance with acreage allotments, it is necessary that performance be checked before farms can be certified for payment.

_____ points out that the present system of checking performance through the use of aerial photograph has resulted in more uniformity and a much greater degree of accuracy than was possible before aerial photography was put into use in 1938. More than 95 percent of the cropland in the nine States of the Southern Region has been photographed from the air for the purpose of checking performance in the AAA program.

In the few scattered areas where aerial photography is not feasible, performance checking is done by means of plane-table maps or chain measurements.

The actual work of checking performance is done only when the farmer or his authorized representative is present, _____ says. Usually the farmer assists the reporter in this work.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ohio, Ill., Mo., Ind., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., Mont., Colo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg., and Calif.

No. 96-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

Note to Editor: The State AAA Committee will have the figures necessary for filling in the blanks in the release. It is suggested that where numerous losses have occurred in any particular county or counties, this release be adapted for county rather than State use.

_____ WORST
(Hazard)
ENEMY OF WHEAT
CROP IN _____
(State)

_____ appears to be the worst enemy of the wheat crop in
(Hazard)
_____ this year, according to _____, Chairman (or Member)
(State)
of the State AAA Committee. Approximately _____ percent of the _____
(Number)
claims submitted to date by farmers who insured their wheat under the 1940 "all-risk" crop-insurance program have named this as the principal cause of losses.

The claims in most cases cover total crop losses, and the insurance indemnities will assure the farmers of income from approximately _____
(Number)
bushels of wheat which they otherwise would not have obtained, said _____. Claims submitted to date represent _____ percent of the _____
(Number)
insurance contracts issued in _____.
(State)

Crop losses other than _____ reported are _____
(Principal hazard) (Other hazard
_____, said _____. Frequently several natural enemies
or hazards)
of the crop, such as _____, combined
(Name hazards, such as drought and winterkilling)
to partially or entirely destroy the farmers' yields, according to the statements in proof of loss which have been received in the State AAA office.

629-40

(more)

Under the "all-risk" wheat-insurance program, farmers can protect up to 75 percent of their average yield against loss from all unavoidable hazards. Total losses are settled as soon as satisfactory proof is established that a total or substantially total loss has been sustained. Partial losses are settled at harvesttime when the actual loss can be determined.

# # #

April 30, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western, North Central, and East Central Regions.

No. 97-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

SMALL FARMERS
INCREASE USE OF
AAA CONSERVATION

Note to Editor: The County AAA Office will have the information needed for filling in the blanks in this release.

The AAA farm plan sign-up for 1940, recently completed in _____ County, indicates that more small farmers are participating in the AAA farm program this year and are carrying out needed conservation practices to a larger extent than ever before, says _____, Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

One of the chief provisions for small farmers in the 1940 farm program is one which makes it possible for any farmer to earn at least $20 for complying with special crop acreage allotments and for carrying out soil-building practices, explained _____. If the amount the farmer may earn for complying with special crop acreage allotments is computed at less than $20, the farmer may earn the difference between that amount and the $20 payment by carrying out approved soil-building practices.

Approximately _____ farmers are affected by the $20 minimum payment in _____County, estimates _____. Most of these farmers are taking advantage of this provision of the program to: (List practices which small farmers are carrying out this year as a result of the $20 minimum payment, such as application of more lime and phosphate in permanent pastures and for other purposes, seeding of more legumes, seeding of cover crops, and other practices which farmers are putting to use.)

"Such conservation measures are needed to protect the soil on these farms, on many of which farmers would otherwise be unable to put them into use," pointed out _____. "They are an important aid to farmers in working out longtime soil-improvement and crop-rotation practices."

# # #

April 30, 1940.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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RECEIVED
★ MAY 18 1940 ★
U.S. Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 98-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

AAA SHORTS

Sixty years ago three out of every four farmers in the United States owned the land they cultivated, but today nearly half our farmers are tenants or sharecroppers.

* * *

The unit exchange of dairy products - the ratio of prices dairy farmers receive for their products to the prices they pay for commodities they buy - rose from 78 percent of the pre-World War level in 1932 to 89 percent in 1938.

* * *

When the housewife buys a 9-cent 1-pound loaf of sliced bread wrapped in waxed paper, she gets a little over 1 cent's worth of wheat and somewhat more than 7 cents worth of transportation, labor, baking, paper, and other materials and services.

* * *

Approximately 43 percent of all the beef cattle and 71 percent of the sheep in the United States are on western range land.

* * *

May 4, 1940. (651-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 99-40

NEW FARMING PRACTICES MEAN CHANGE IN FENCES

Contour farming, high-speed highways, and rotation grazing bring changes in fence-building practices which _____ farmers often ask about, says _____ _____, Extension Agricultural Engineer.

In a new publication, Farm Fences, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1832, engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture answer these questions and many more about fence building. The bulletin may be obtained free by writing to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A straight fence dividing a pasture and a field farmed on the contour wastes either a great deal of pasture or farm land. How to build a "bending" fence that won't "bend" over when wire is stretched tightly is described in the publication.

Safe entrances on high-speed highways require a choice of location and special construction, the bulletin points out. Gates set back from the fence line avoid sharp turns with farm machinery, and entrances on level ground give a clear view up and down the road.

Electric fences allow the farmer to rotate grazing, but the bulletin lists eight definite safeguards against injury to persons and livestock.

The bulletin discusses construction of all types of fences, selection and treating of fence posts, how to set corner posts, and other problems arising in fence building.

# # #

May 4, 1940. (652-40)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western, North Central, East Central Regions, Texas, and Oklahoma.

No. 100-40

_____ FARMERS
PROFIT FROM LOANS
ON '39 WHEAT CROP

NOTE TO EDITOR: County AAA Offices will have information needed for filling in the blanks in this release.

The wheat loan and other provisions of the AAA wheat program enabled farmers of _____ (County) county to receive approximately $_____ (Dollars) more for their 1939 crop than if there had been no program and farmers had sold their wheat at harvest time, according to _____ (Name), Chairman (or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

_____ (Name) reports that _____ (Number) farmers in _____ (County) county obtained loans on their 1939 wheat. They stored _____ (Bushels) bushels on their farms and _____ (Bushels) bushels in commercial warehouses.

All loans fell due on April 30. By that time, _____ (Number) loans had been paid up, and wheat securing _____ (Number) loans will be delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation. (A total of _____ (Number) farmers have applied for an extension of their loans under the renewal provisions offered on farm storage loans.)*

The average loan rate in _____ (County) county was _____ (Cents) cents a bushel.

The average farm price of wheat in the county during April was _____ cents. (In States where counties have flat loan rates, it is suggested that this rate be used with the quality of wheat to which it applies in place of the average loan rate for the county.) At harvest time the farm price was

* For use only in counties where loans have been extended.

_____ cents below the loan rate and _____ cents below the April
(Cents) (Cents)
farm price.

"The farmers of _____ county have shared with the wheat farmers
(County)
of the entire Nation in benefiting from the wheat loan and the provisions of the new AAA wheat program," Mr. _____ said. At the time the wheat
(Name)
was going under loan last July and August, our prices in this country were between 30 and 35 cents a bushel above the world level. Since that time, United States average farm prices have gone up about 30 cents a bushel.

"By making use of the wheat loan program, our farmers have been able to take advantage of this price improvement."

# # #

May 6, 1940.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central Region. No. 101-40

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

_____ URGES
(Name)
FARMERS TO SAVE
COVER-CROP SEED

_____ county farmers have an opportunity to obtain
(County)
additional farm income and increased protection against soil losses by saving a part of their _____ crops for seed,
(Names of locally grown cover crops)
_____, extension agronomist (or county agent) advises.

While many farmers normally turn under cover-crop growths at this time of year to improve the soil in carrying out AAA soil-building practices, _____ points out that almost the same good can be obtained if the seed crop is harvested and the straw turned under. The farmer can use the seed to expand his acreage of cover crops or sell it locally. After the seed is harvested, the land can be prepared for a feed crop.

The farmer who sets part of his crops aside for seed will find the 1940 price outlook favorable, says _____. The increasing use of cover crops under the Agricultural Conservation Program is opening new markets for seed of crops that will prevent erosion, he pointed out.

Several methods of saving seed are available, depending upon the kind and amount to be harvested. (Agronomist may detail here the practical methods for each type of crop.)

Additional information concerning the details of harvesting cover-crop seeds may be obtained from the county agent.

# # #

May 6, 1940.

655-40